

Fig. 1A

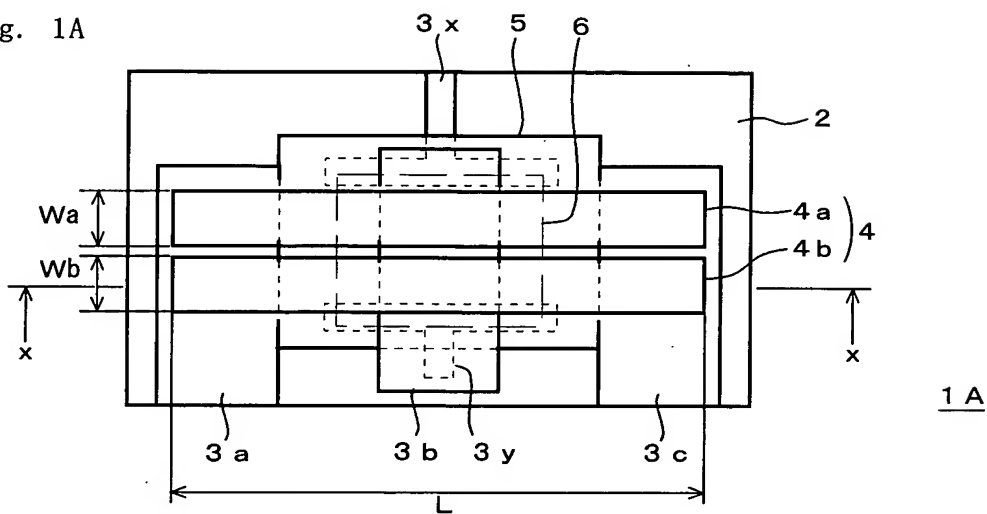


Fig. 1B

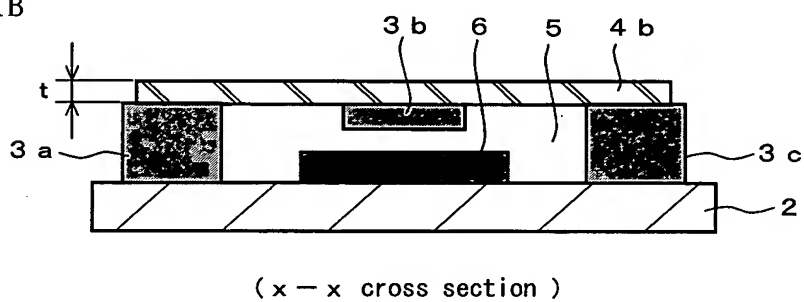
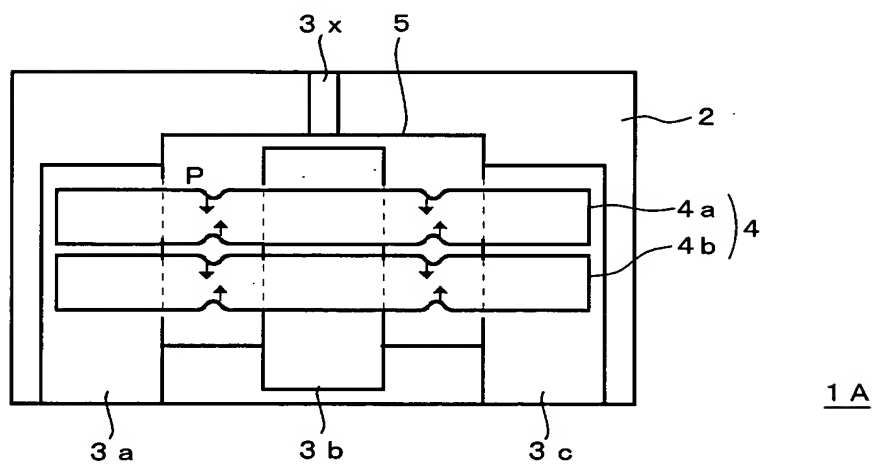


Fig. 2



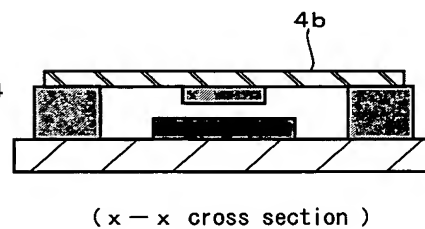
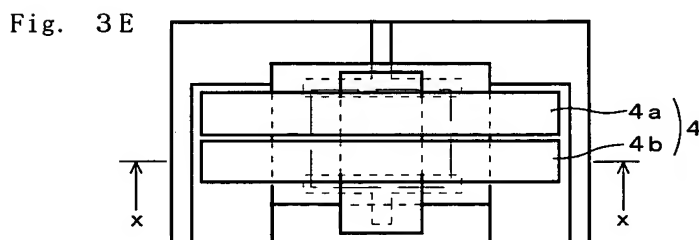
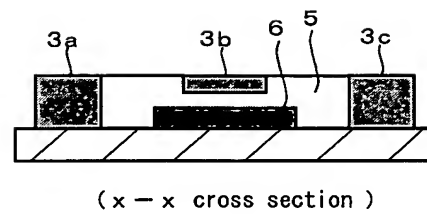
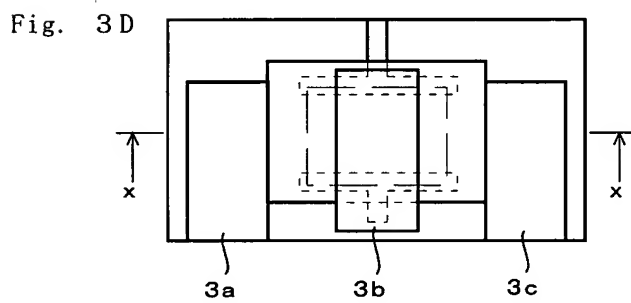
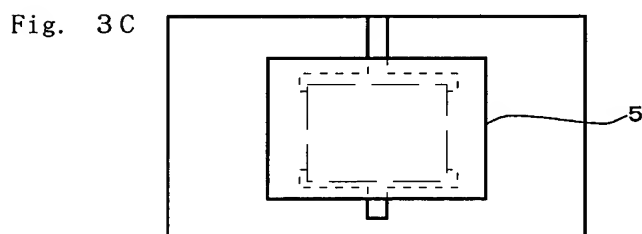
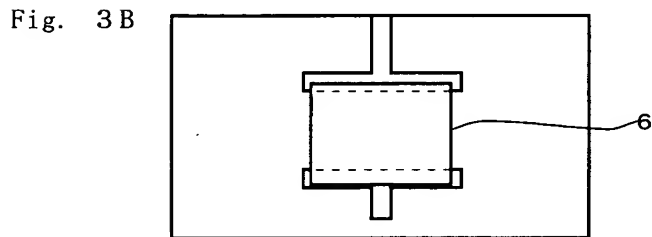
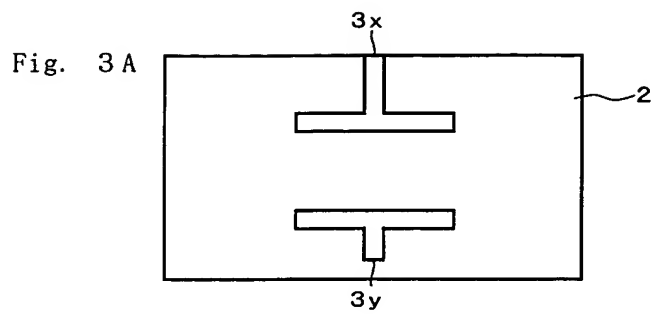


Fig. 4

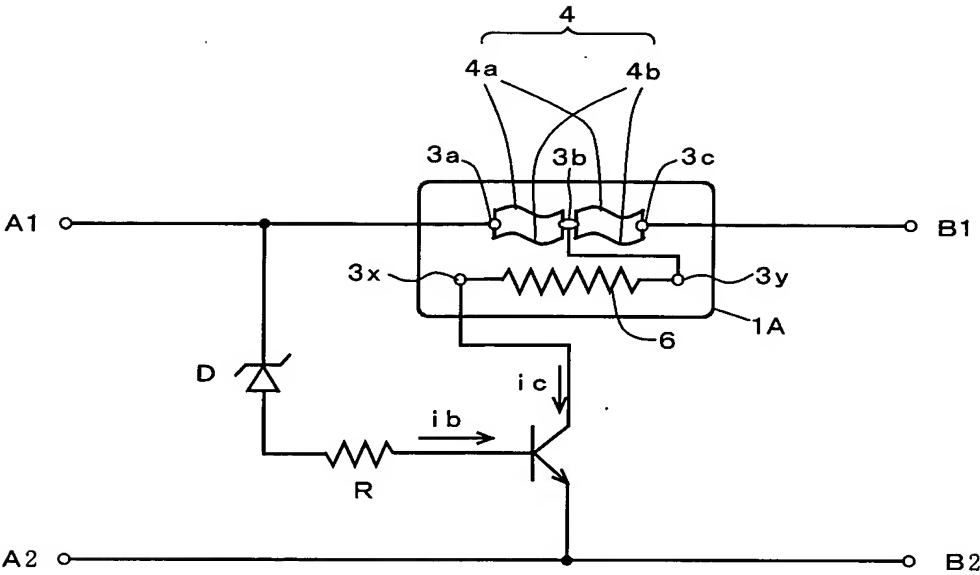


Fig. 5

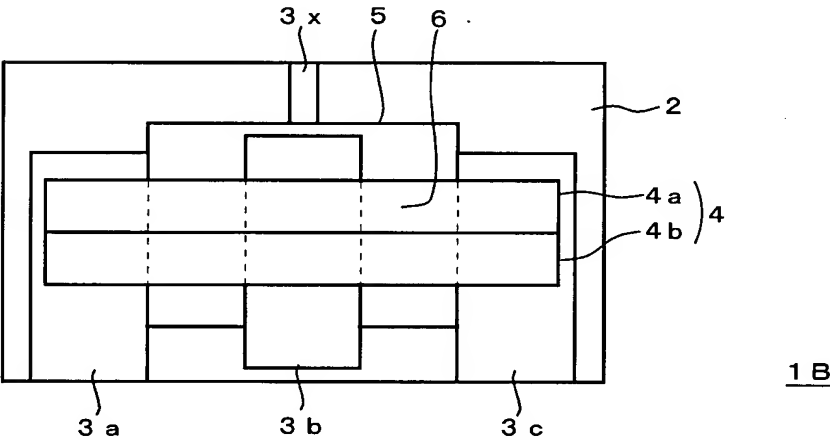


Fig. 6

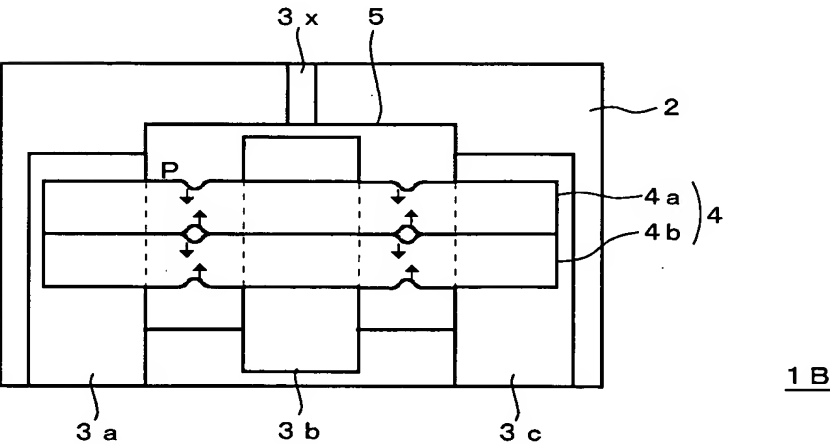
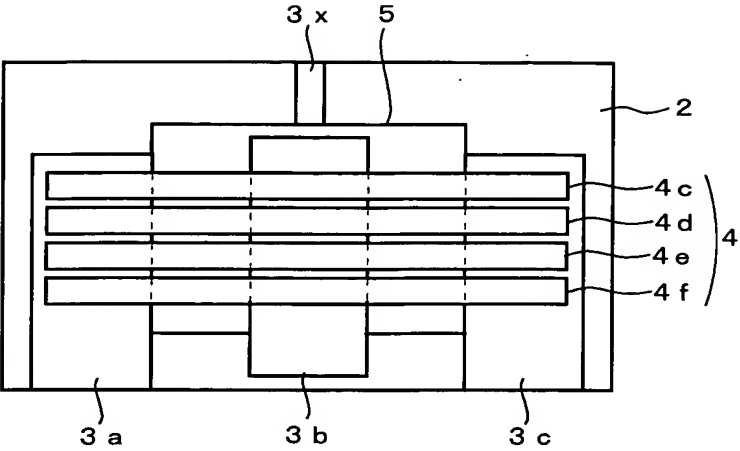
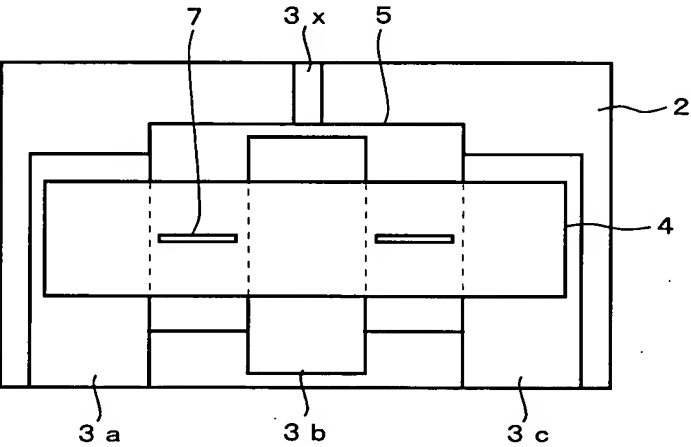


Fig. 7



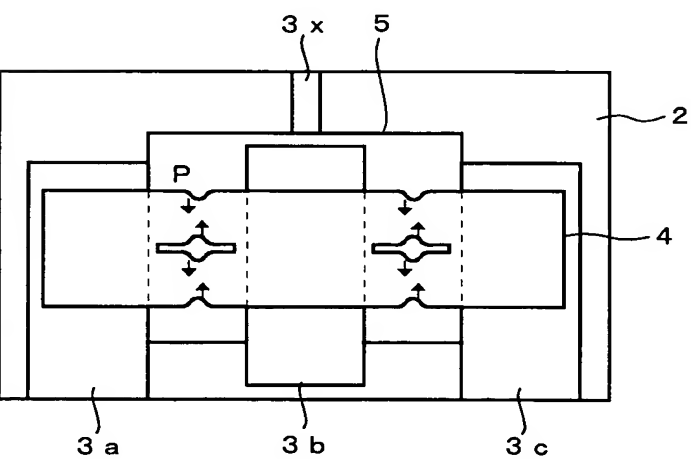
1C

Fig. 8



1D

Fig. 9



1D

Fig. 10A

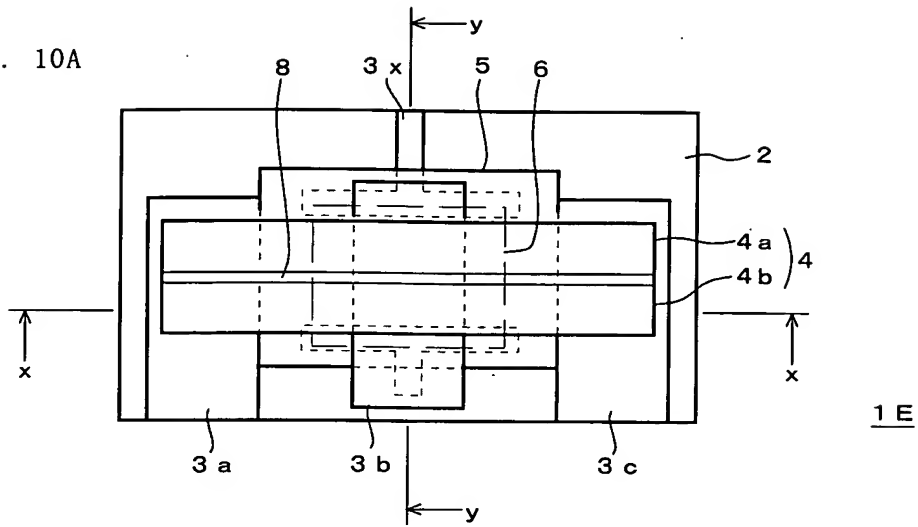


Fig. 10B

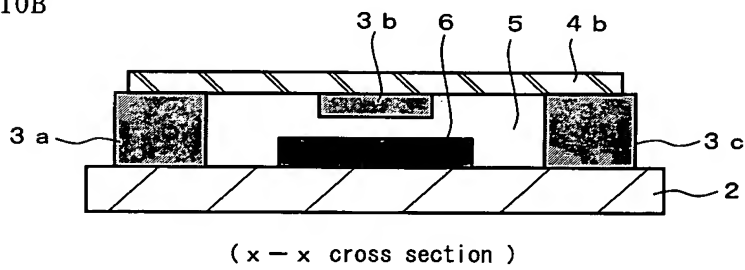


Fig. 10C

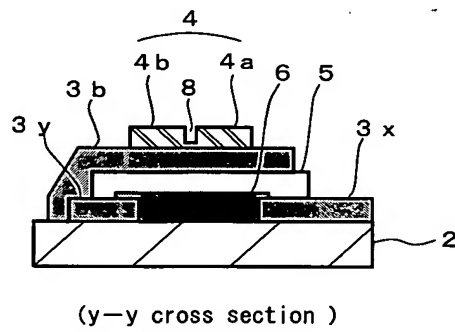
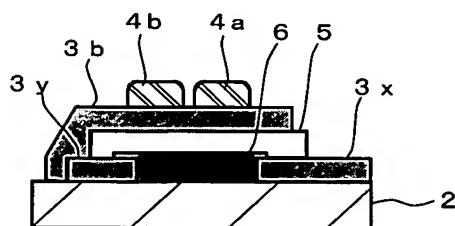


Fig. 11



(x - x cross section)

Fig. 13

The diagram shows a transistor circuit. The input terminals are A1 and A2. A diode D is connected between A1 and a resistor R. The other end of R is connected to the base of a transistor. The emitter of the transistor is connected to A2. The collector of the transistor is connected to a feedback network consisting of a resistor 6 and a capacitor 4 in parallel. The feedback network is connected between the collector and the input line A1. The feedback network is labeled 1F. The capacitor 4 is shown as a wavy line with terminals 3a, 3b, and 3c. The resistor 6 is shown as a zigzag line with terminals 3x and 3y. The current i_b is the base current, and i_c is the collector current.

Fig. 1 4 A

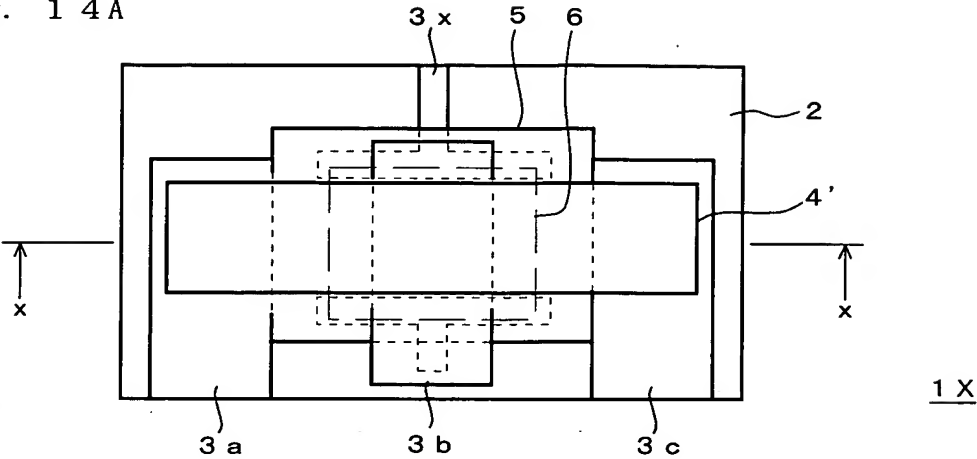


Fig. 1 4 B

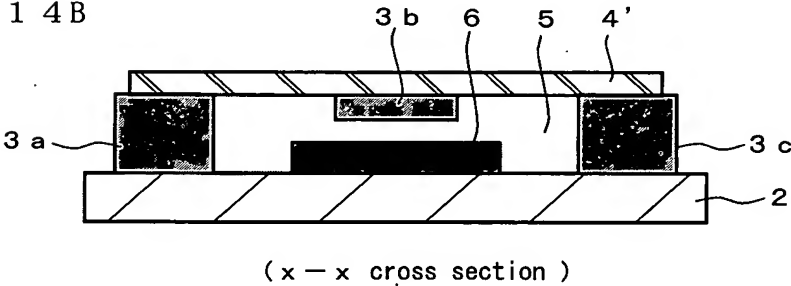


Fig. 1 5

